## THE PORTO RICAN DEBATE

Discussion of the Pending Tariff Bill in the House.

Mr. Bromwell the First Republican Member to Speak in Opposition to It-He Refers to the Position of the President-Arguments of Reppresentatives Henry and Long.

Four speeches were made in the House yesterday on the Porto Rican tariff bill, two for and two against it. Owing to the demand for time an agreement was made to begin daily sessions of the House for the balance of the week at 11 o'clock, and tonight and tomorrow night sessions will be held for debate only. No arrangement has been made for closing the debate and there is a possibility that it may extend into the middle of next week. The speakera yesterday were Meisrs. Ray of New York, Bromwell of Ohio, Lenry of Texas, and Long of Kansas. Mr. Ray was the first speaker. He earnessly supported the bill. He argued at length that the measure was within the bounds of the Consti-His conclusion was that goods om the United States to Porto Rico, the latter being territory of the United States, could not be considered as exports, that term applying under the general rule of construction and of decisions to goods sent from one country to

a foreign country.

The next speaker was Mr. Bromwell of Ohio, the first Republican to announce his

opposition to the bill. He said:
"It is never an agreeable thing for a
member of this House to take an active
stand in opposition to his own side. It is much easier to drift with one's own pomuch easier to drift with one's own po-litical associates, but in a matter of so great moment as the present measure I believe that every member of the House upon his selemn honor should investigate these questions for himself and vote as conscience dictates. It is a duty which he owes to himself that he may merit the approval of his own judgment and sense of right, to his party that he shall not as-sist it to commit an error which may affect its future domination in the Government, and to his country that it may stand as the exponent of all that is just and honorable in its treatment of its cit-izens. As a result of much careful and and Means, naving a presence for the bill originally introduced by the gentle-man from New York (Mr. Payne). Upon the other important feature of the bill, which will probably excite the greatest debate and be the dominant issue before the House in connection with the bill, I am happy to say that I am in the main thoroughly in accord with the majority."

The points in which he was in accord with the committee, Mr. Bromwell said,

with the committee, Mr. Bromwell said, were the power and authority of Congress to legislate as it may see proper for Porto Rico, and the justice and equity of the Rico, and the justice and equity of the legislation proposed. He wanted to know, however, how the provisions of this bill compared with the provision of the Constitution, which says that no tax or duty shall be laid upon articles experted from any State. This, he said, was a restriction upon the powers of Congress, and to this he devoted the greater part of his speech.

At one point during Mr. Bromwell's remarks Mr. Dalyell of Pennsylvania arose. marks Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania arose.

whereupon Mr. Bromwell said:
"Now, I presume the gentleman who is about to interrupt me is prepared to say, as I am informed he has said to others, that the President is in favor of this bill. I do not dispute that, but I say that no longer ago than day before yester-day a representative of one of the great Republican papers of this country was sent to the President of the United States by his paper for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Fresident. The paper wanted to support the Presidential policy, they wanted to know whether they could continue editorially the support of the position the President had taken in his message, and the representative of that paper was assured at that time, no longer ago than day before yesterday, that the President was of the same opinion still, and that his paper should go on as it had been

December, has obtained information which shows that conditions are different today from what they were then, it is a solemn duty that he owes to this House, and the other House of Congress, that he should communicate that additional information through the argental grounds at Pittsburg. to us that we should not be dependent | Pa

to us, that we should not be dependent upon conversations and interviews of individual members of this House with the Executive for the information upon which we as a legislative body are to act.

"The Constitution provides that the President of the United States shall give to Congress such recommendations as he may think proper for the information of the members in the proper discharge of our duties. Let the President send a measage to this House. Let him say to us, "Conditions are different today in Porto Rico from what they were in December." Each him say, "I have additional information that I did not have when I wrote my message in December," and the recommendation of the President will receive at the hands of every member of this House, and I am sure, speaking for myself, that at 2 o'clock consideration of the Haward and I am sure, speaking for myself, that was exampled and in lieu of mendation of the President will receive at the hands of every member of this House, and I am sure, speaking for myself, that it will receive at my hands that consideration that is due to that able, consejentious, and honest Executive. But we get too such information at first hands. It comes to us through haif a dozen channels, and we are advised that if we will eall personally upon the President, he will assure us that he wants us to vote for this bill."

Mr. Henry of Texas, occupying the time the hands of every member of this House, and I am sure, speaking for myself, that it will receive at my hands that consideration that is due to that able, conscientious, and honest Executive. But we get no such information at first hands. It comes to us through half a dozen channels.

Mr. Henry of Texas, occupying the time of his colleague, Mr. Cooper, a member of \$7,500 for the purpose of carrying out its the Committee on Ways and Means, was provisions. It was agreed to without divitee next speaker, also opposing the bill, sion. the next speaker, also opposing the bill. He said that the bill proposed by the com-mittee was more damnable than the bills which the British Parliament proposed for the residents of the American colonies prior to 1776. The President's recommenda-tion in his message last December, that free trade should be established between the United States and Porto Rico, Mr. Henry said, was made out of his conscien-tious belief that it was right, and the speaker did not believe, notwithstanding the assertions that had been made on the other side, that the President had changed the assertions that had been made on the other side, that the President had changed his mind. When the President's message has mind. When the President's message was received the gentleman from New York (Mr. Payne) had hastily introduced of Hawali and that of other Territories of Hawali and that of other Territories of Hawali and that of the Territories of Hawali and Terr

As a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, Mr. Henry said he knew that
when the Payne bill was introduced the
sugar and tobacco interests flocked here,
declaring that the bill would ruin them if charted into law. And now it was said customs.

that the present bill was proposed that the present bill was proposed that the At 4:45 the Schare adjourned until to-

schools. They needed other things much more than that, Mr. Henry said, for the evidence of officers and others acquainted with the facts, was that many of the residents of the island were starving, having existed for weeks on bananas alone.

Referring to the declaration of Congress authorizing the President to intervene in Cuba, Mr. Henry said he had voted for it, but if he had known to what it would lead

but if he had known to what it would lead but if he had known to what it would he should have withheld it. And much as he sympathized with the Boers he would not vote for the United States to intervene in South Africa for fear of what might happen Turning then to the legal phase of the subject, Mr. Henry argued that while Congress had power to legislate for the Turkers of the United States when the Territories of the United States, when it did so it acted under the same limita-tions and restrictions that applied when it was legislating for the States.

was eggstating for the States.

The next and last speaker of the day was Mr. Long, of Kansas, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He referred to Mr. Bromwell's complaint that the committee had not taken the members of the House into their confidence before the reporting of the pending bill. He did not understand it to be the duty or province of a committee. It was to consider measures before it, report to the House, and explain the reasons why the report had been made. That was what the Committee on Ways and Means had done and was doing. It was taking the members of the House into its confidence and raking them to do with the bill under considerathem to do with the bill under considera-tion what they deemed best. The gen-tleman from Ohlo had complained that the committee had not followed the recom-mendations of the President. The speaker said he was a member of the President's party, and honored and respected him as its leader. But the President's recommen-dation that there be free trade between the United States and Porto Rico did not cover the whole situation. The committee cover the whole situation. The committee did not think it wise to legislate at this time with regard to the internal revenue

Mr. Long challenged the statement made by Mr. Richardson that this was the first time in the history of the Government unequal duties had been proposed in the United States, and referred to the pro-vision in the treaty of cession of Louisiana by which ships of France and Spain, with their cargoes, for the term of a year, were to be admitted into ports of the ceded ter-ritory upon the same terms as those under which the ships of the United States were

Referring to the contention of the Demo crais that no tariff wall could be erected between the United States and any territory belonging to it, Mr. Long said that if that were true, free trade would exist between the United States and Spain at

least, for a term of ten years.

Article IV of the Paris Treaty of Peace conscientious thought. I oppose a portion of the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, having a preference for the bill originally introduced by the gentle-could be no tariff between the Philippines and the United States, then the goods taken into the Philippines under the Treaty of Peace could come into the United States free of duty.

The committee rose, and at 5:05 the

> THE DAY IN THE SENATE. Notice Given That the Quay Case Will Be Called Up.

> At the opening of yesterday's session of the Senate the chaplain, in his invocation, made a pathetic reference to the bereavement which has lately befallen Mr. Lodge, in the death of his mother. He also re-ferred feelingly to the lliness of Mesars.

> Elkins, Bacon, and Pettigrew.
> Mr. Frye, the President pro tempore, appointed the following members of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia: The Hon, John Hay and Judge Walter E. Cox, for three years, and Major Gen, Nelson A. Miles, for two years.

Gen, Nelson A. Miles, for two years.

When the routine morning business had been concluded Mr. Penrose gave notice that immediately after the reading of Washington's Farewell Address by Mr. Foraker, today, he will call up the Senate resolution providing that "the Hon. Matthew S. Quay is not entitled to take his seat in this body as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania." Mr. Penrose said that this is a privileged subject, and that for that reason he would insist that it take precedence over other matters.

The calendar was then taken up, and the following bills were passed: Authorizing the Cape Nome Transporta-tion, Bridge and Development Company

(authorized to do business in the Territat his paper should go on as it had been tory of Alaska to construct a bridge reross tory of Alaska to construct a bridge reross tates, since his message to Congress in the Snake River at Nome City, Alaska.

To provide for the erection of a bridge December has obtained information which across Rainy River in the State of Minne-

The amendment appropriates

amendment vesting in the President (in-stead of the Governor) the appointment of stead of the Governor) the appointment of the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Hawaii, and limiting their terms of office to four years. These provisions of the bill, he said, were contrary to the established precedents followed in the enabling acts for Territories in the past, and he saw no reason why these practices should be departed from. He riged the adoption of his amendment to prevent the inconsistency.

of Hawali and that of other recommendations into effect. What had changed his mind and the minds of the other members of the committee?

On the reason Hawali should be given a for this reason Hawali should be given a few members of the committee.

Arguments Heard For and Against Its Passage by Congress.

Advocates of the Proposed Law Open the Discussion Before a Sub-Committee of the Senate-Mr. Perry's Appenl - Surgeon General Sternberg on Experiments in the Army.

The Anti-Vivisection bill was the subject of a hearing given yesterday by the sub-committee appointed from the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Gallinger, Chairman of the sub-committee, presided, the other members present being Messrs. Pritchard and Kenny. A large number of persons interested in the bill attended the hearing, and in addition to many well-known medical men and lawyers from different parts of the country, nearly a score of ladies were present.

Mr. Gallinger opened the hearing with a brief explanation of the rules by which it would be governed, and announced that the advocates of the bill would be heard first, and that one of them would make the closing remarks, after those opposed to the bill had spoken. R Ross Perry, atfirst speaker.

Mr. Perry spoke of the many cruelties that are constantly being practiced under the guise of science, and declared that the results are not such as to prove that science is the gainer by this practice. He said that those very diseases which are constantly being investigated through the william of viviscotion are rapidly increasing every year—that diphtheria, smallpex, and brain maladies seem each day to become more prevalent, and that the number of cures is not increasing proportion

Mr. Perry made a pathetic appeal for the proper treatment of dumb brutes, and said that doctors had become dulled to natural instincts by their professional training, as he had known lawyers defying justice had become so dulled to justice that they could

not recognize it. The next argument in favor of the bill The next argument in favor of the bill was made by Dr. Matthew Woods, of Philadelphia. He denied that the progress of medical knowledge is dependent upon vivisection, and said that those branches in which the greatest advantage is claims to have been obtained from the practice have shown the least advance. Dr. Woods quoted from various records of vivisection experiments as showing that in many instances dewnright cruelty was the principles. stances downright cruelty was the princi-pal requirement of the success of the ex-

periment.

If vivisectionists are positive that the practice is right, he wanted to know why they object to investigation. He declared that brain surgery promises to derive more benefit than any other branch of medical science from rivisection on the lower antimals, but that even after years of this kind of experimentation a tumor could not be located outside the motor centres of the brain.

Dr. David H. Cochran, late President of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, trustee of Hamilton College, and Presi-dent of the American Society for the Reg-ulation of Vivisection, said the pending ulation of Vivisection, said the pending bill merely guards against the abuse of vivisection and not against its use. He referred to the widespread practice of an-imal experimentation in the schools and colleges, and declared that in many cases the presidents of those institutions are unaware of the manner in which these ex-

unaware of the manner in which these experiments are carried out.

Dr. Cochran referred to the declaration that there is no vivisection in the schools of New York, and that any anti-vivisection bill was unnecessary there, and said these statements are untrue. He stated that the idea that everything should be demonstrated but become so prevalent. that the idea that everything should be demonstrated had become so prevalent that viviscetion has been resorted to in numerous cases. There had grown up a practice of verifying experiments of othpractice of verifying carriers through vivisection, and these experiments were made in public schools of New York State. He was sorry to say that the lades were the most persistent of these experimentists, and they seemed to think that it was mannish to do so.

Crammond Kennedy, the Washington attorney, in beginning his remarks said that while he believed that vivisection should be entirely prohibited, he feared that this nd could not be attained, and he favored end could not be attained, and he invoca-the pending bill because it regulates the practice and prevents its abuse. He said the pending bill has been called an "auti-vivisection" bill and has been spoken of as prohibiting vivisection. The fact is, he declared, that the bill legalizes vivisection and says that no one shall perform these delicate and painful operations without a certificate from a college or others showing that he is qualified to perform such

operations. The bill provides that these experiments shall be reported, and he thought that would be in the real interest He took up the several provisions of the bill and declared that its passage would benefit both man and beast. He said that any person who could show that he ought permitted to practice vivisection would have no trouble in obtaining per-mission to do so under the provisions of the bill. Mr. Kennedy quoted statements from a number of professors of medical colleges, in which they state that many pupils experiment for the purpose of con-vincing themselves of things which they vincing themselves of things which they ought to believe instead of trying to derive new information.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kennedy's re-

marks an adjournment was taken until

When the hearing was resumed the first argument in opposition to the bill was that he did not roply knowledge gained from that practice. He then referred to numerous cures of remarkable feats of sur-gery which he said would not have been attempted, and could not have been success-ful without experiments having first beer made upon animals. Dr. Keen's speech but while he opposed the bill from a scientific standpoint, he also referred to it as unnecessary to further the interests of humanity. When he had concluded he was asked a number of questions by Mr. Gallinger, who apparently did not agree with some of the statements made by Dr. Keer. Dr. Keen then quoted from published statements of a number of eminent phy-

sicians who coincided with his views.

Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusettz,
made a few impromptu remarks in opposition to the bill explaining that he was interested in the pending measure because in bill of this nature affecting the District of Columbia would have a noticeable effect in other States. The Bishop said that he is opposed to the bill because he is willing to trust the medical profession to practice vivisection only when necessary, and in the manner most useful to science.

He spoke of his wide acquaintance with members of the medical profession, and said that he had never heard of one of them being guilty of cruelty.

them being guilty of crueity.

The next speaker was Prof. H. A. Hare,
M. D., professor of therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia. Dr.
Hare took up many of the arguments made
in favor of the bill and opposed each of
them. Speaking of the uppeal that had
been made to the emotions of those present by referring to the singing of a bird,
the excellent of a dos or the service of a

Dr. Hare said he would venture to assert that these who were affected by such an argument would be more so by seeing a little child clutching at its farcat in the little child clutching at us throat it the terrible agony of fever, and at the same time knowing that anti-toxine obtained from an animal could relieve that torture, but that its use was prevented by an act of Congress. He then took up the subject of obtaining serum from animals, and explained the great good accomplished by its plained the great good accomplished by its

Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, of New York, was the only woman to address the committee on either side of the question. She read a very able paper on the benefits derived by science from animal experimentation, and ridiculed the attempt to give to laymen the control of a scientific subject about which they know nothing. Her address was very short and dealt chiefly with the arguments that had been advanced by the anti-vivisectionists.

Dr. Henry P. Bowditch. Professor of Physiology at Harvard, characterized the attempt to pass an anti-vivisection law as a case of misguided philanthropy.

Surgeon General Sternberg. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, of New York

Surgeon General Sternberg. Surgeon General Sternberg made a fee remarks, which were chiefly devoted to a refutation of statements that have been made in anti-vivisectionist pamphlets re-

made in anti-vivisectionist pamphlets regarding experiments conducted in Government hospitals.

Prof. Howard A. Kelly, Professor of Diseases of Women at Johns Hopkins University, in opposing the pending bill described the manner in which various delicate operations have been performed after being first tried on animals and declared that experiments of this nature have saved many human lives which would have been forfelted to the trial of new remedies or new surgical operations.

or new surgical operations.

Prof. William Osier, Professor of Practice of Medicine at Johns Hopkins, briefly addressed the committee and supported the statements of those who had proceeded him statements of those who had proceeded him as to the loss science would sustain through the passaage of an anti-vivisection law. He also denied that this practice results n unnecessary cruelty to animals.
Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau

of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department, devoted a few minutes to a statement of the many subjects in that de-partment the investigation of which would be hindered by the passage of the pending

bill.

Prof. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology at Johns Hopkins University, made the closing argument for the opponents of the mrasure. He referred to the statements that have been made that the bill does not prevent useful experimentation, and said that in his opinion the neasure attempts far more than its sup-orters claim for it. It would be a very in the fell, he declared, which would simply grant a license for vivisection, but the ply grant a license for vivisection, but the pendt g measure is a complicated one, and is surreptible of several meanings. Prof. We'c: then took up the various clauses of the bill in detail, and pointed out the many requirements which he declared would prove both vexatious and havmful. Dr. Albert Leffingwell, M. D., of Aurora, N. Y., Secretary of the American Society for the Regulation of Vivisection, summed up the arguments that had been made in support of the bill, and made some reference to the arguments of the opposition. The hearing was concluded at 5:30 o'clock.

THE COEUR D'ALENE TROUBLE.

ference With the Miners.

F. C. Robertson continued his testimon; before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday morning in relation to the Coeur d'Alene mining troubles. The witness confined himself to the difficulties witness confined himself to the disacutes he encountered in conducting the case of his clients, charged with the murder of Shane and Smith. He intimated that the military authorities interfered with the courts and intimidated the judges, and said that the authorities had refused to preset: the county commissioners, Boyle and Stimson, in court on a writ of habeas the court of the and Stimson, in court on a writ of habeas corpus. He was questioned closely in an effort to have him state distinctly whether the military was co-operating with or had superseded the civil authorities, but he could not be pinned down to a direct answer. He claimed that, after the "permit system" was inaugurated, non-union miners were imported from Missouri to take the place of the union men. Miners could not be said, work their own propcoult, not, be said, work their own property without such permits. Witness described the prison where the men were confit. S. 'nown as the "bull pen," guarded by the United States soldiers.

men were orderly and su military authority. Eleven hundred men were confined in the "bull pen." He said martial law was in force in Shoshone counly now and arrests were made without

The hearing will be continued today.

CIVIC CENTRE'S PROTEST. An Objection to Bills Now Pending

The District Commissioners are in receipt of a report from the Civic Centre of Washington protesting against the pas sage of certain bills introduced in the Senate relating to the prevention of cruelty

This report was prepared at the instance of the Civic Centre by Dr. George M. Kober, and consists of a review of the evi-

The ground is taken in the report that the law in force in the District is adequate to all the needs in the premises. Under its provisions all the abuses aimed at in the bills offered in the Senate could be corrected. The present law is declared to be sufficient, and it is asserted that there is no need of further legislation.

"What was the amount of money you used at Helena during the Senatorial contest?"

"Because I felt that it would be of no use as I was consinced that the Supreme Court had made up their minds as to their decision and that no evidence which I could give would change their bias."

"What was the amount of money you used at Helena during the Senatorial contest?"

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"With a was?"

"Because I felt that it would be of no use as I was consinced that the Court had made up their minds as to their decision and that no evidence which I could give would change their bias."

"Were you willing to rest under the imputation cast upon you, before the poople of Montana."

"The people of Montana."

"The people of Montana."

"The people of Montana."

The prople of Montana."



THE VACANT CHAIR.

When the little family circle is broken and we sit sadly looking upon the vacant chair, we think of the things that perhaps chair, we think of the things inat perhaps we might have done to keep the loved one with us. Why not think of these things now before it is too late? Is it a kind, lov-ing and hard-working mother who is giving all her strength and efforts for the family well-being and happiness? Is it a delicate, fragile sister; or a weak and ailing wife? Try to give her the tender care she needs. Do not let her fade away for want of car-nest effort to preserve and restore her.

nest effort to preserve and restore her.

An Ohio lady, Mrs. Shopshire, living in Ballou.

Shelby Co. in a thoughful letter to Dr. R. V.
Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., says. "My mother had
an ovarian tumor which we thought would result in her death, but we commenced using your
"Favorite Prescription," and before she had
taken three bottles she began to improve; she is
living to-day and we have given your medicine
the credit. My mother was estry-six years old
when the tumor commenced to grow, she is
seventy-six now and the tumor is all gone. She
had gotten awful large, and her limbs began to
swell before she began to use your medicine. I
raise it so much that I am herdly ever out of
it if my house."

This has a see a man a thousands of in-

This is but one of many thousands of in-This is but one of many thousands of in-stances in which this matchless." Prescrip-tion" has restored such complete health and purification to the distinctly feminine organism as to dispel every possible trace of abnormal or dangerous conditions with-out resort to surgery or similar obnoxious methods. For every form of female weak-ness and disease it is the supreme specific designed for this one purpose and no other by an educated skillful physician of ex-traordinary experience in this particular field of practice.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure consti-

"In no case." I would not say that I did not pay money to the relatives of mem
"In the witness said that the Daily people main
"In the witness said that the Daily people main
"In the witness said that the Daily people main-Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure consti-pation. At all medicine stores.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his per-Chat H. Fletcher. sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrheea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea-The Mother's Friend,

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ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

THEANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion.Cheerful-

ness and Rest Contains neither

pium, Morphine nor Mineral.

upe of Old Dr. SANUEL PETCHER

Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-

ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of

Cast Hateter.

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Dasis - 35CINIS

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NOT NARCOTIC.

Testimony of J. B. Wellcome in the Senatorial Enquiry.

He Tells of the Campaign Expenses at Helena During Mr. Clark's Contest for a Sent in the Senate-A Rigid Cross-Examination - Mareus Daly May Take the Stand Today

John B. Wellcome, who, after Senator William A. Clark of Montana, is the most onspicuous figure in the Montana Senatorial enquiry, was under direct, cross, and redirect examination before the Committee on Priveleges and Elections of the Senate yesterday, during the forenoon and afternoon sessions. Mr. Wellcome, it is contended by the memorialists against Senator Clark, was the chief disbursing officer of that gentleman during the Senatorial campaign. He said yesterday that he was the campaign manager for Senator Clark. Messrs. Bickford, Charles W. Clark, Day, Steele, Davidson, Neill, and Cooper were lieutenants under Wellcome.

Mr. Wellcome appeared as a solid Mr. Wellcome appeared as a solid, shrewd, conservative man, and was cau-tious and taciturn enough not to present any opening which might be taken ad-vantage of by opposing counsel. Few wit-nesses have been so successful in maintain-ing an unbroken front against the assaults. of Messrs, Campbell, Hariman, Edmunds scribes the prison where the men were confit so, known as the "bull pen," guarded
by the United States soldiera,

He said there were no evidences of an
insurrection in Shoshone county, that the
insurrection in Shoshone county, that the
control of Messra. Campbell, Flattanan, Edmindson,
and Birney, counsel against Senator Clark,
or certain members of the committee who
reach below the acts of witnesses and dig
out their thoughts and motives. Mr. Wellnot assign a plausible reason, and he made consideration of these bills that State Son-no statement which by even the wily law-ator Gleger said he found \$1,100 under his yers could be made to appear as a contradiction of any other statement. One member of the committee who had questioned Mr. Wellcome severely, said to a Times reporter at the close of the session:

Mr. Wellcome said he kept an expense account of all matters connected with House bills 124 and 132, but he kept no account of his disbursements in the Sentantial contest. Mr. Campbell questioned "He's the best witness we've had on the stand." Another member of the committee oncurred in this.

Expenses at Helena.

Mr. Faulkner's first question was "Are you acquainted with Mark Hew-

"Did you ever have any talk with Hewitt bout Clifford, a member of the Legisla-

remained there in the close of session. I was interested in several bills, and kept something of a lobby—men whose expenses I had to pay. People were brought to Helena whom we desired to have there. We had to defray generally the expenses of the people who came there, often pay-ing them per diem, and often paying them for doing nothing. From my experience, I never expect to get for money expended or politics a return of more than a ourth; in other words, three-fourths of it

s wasted. Mr. Faulkner-Was any of the money paid to any member of the Legislature? "Not a dollar ""

Senator Turley-Who gave Mr. Day the ney to make his campaign? 'Really, I do not know." The Cross-Examination.

"Take the witness," said Mr. Faulkner, and Mr. Wellcome's cross-examination was begun by Mr. Campbell. "Can you give the items of the expendi-

"I cannot. I kept no account." "Can you name any one person to whom you paid money?"

"Oh, yes; a considerable number, I think."

"She yes; a considerable number, I as those accounts related to the Senatorial contest.

"I paid money to Mr. Steele, from time to time during the senatorial campaign. I paid him, I think, more than I paid any other person—I should say between \$5,000 and \$7,000."

"He did not. He would simply state the parties for whom he wanted it. But I took little notice of that, because I relied upon Steele, and I would give him \$200, \$300, or \$500 at a time, as he might re-

"To aid in the election of Mr. Clark?" "Toward defraying the expenses of men brought there. It was entirely in the hands of the persons who brought them." "Did you pay any money to any member of the Legislature or their relatives?" "I did not."

bers, but none to any that was known to "Do you know Senator Warner of Jef-Senator Clark. ferson county?

"Did you transact any business with him during the session of the Legislature?" "I did not."

"I did not."
"Do you know where he is now?"
"I do not. I have not seen or heard of
im since the disharment proceedings.
"Did you hear how much he was paid?"

"I did not." "Did you never ask Charlie Clark?" "Did Charlie Clark say anything to you sout how much money was paid by him?"

You say you drew money on your own ecks. What was the amount."
The first was for \$10,000, and the next

"Where did you get cash on them."
"They were both cashed at the Montana
National Bank." Money in Large Amounts.

Mr. Wellcome testified that he are this money out in large amounts as a matconvenience. A part of the These he exchanged at the bank at different times for bills of smaller de-nomination. The with is told of other sums which he had drawn from the bank and had obtained from Charles Clark, and although it was not shown that any of this although it was not shown that any of the was expended for other than legitimate purposes, it did show that the Senatorial campaign in Montana cost money. Mr Wellcome remained in Helena after the election of United States Senator. The the election of United States Senator. The witness said he was, and the Clark forces generally were, interested in House bills 124 and 132. Mr. Campbell asked the wit-ness if his bank account would show his expenditures at Helena during that period. He said that he considered his trans-

Then followed a long colloquy as to what ome remained unruffled and adisturbed constitute privileged communications, it He stated no belief for which he could was pointed out that it was during the

Mr. Wellcome said he kept an expense House bills 124 and 132, but he kept he account of his disbursements in the Senatorial contest. Mr. Campbell questioned the witness closely as to his expenditures in the matter of the legislation indicated. It was not maintained that those matters. bore other than a remote relation to the

Senatorial contest.

Mr. Campbell asked: "How many conferences did you have with Whiteside? I do not know."

"In the disharment proceedings against yourself, did you take the stand in your own defence?"
"I did not."

Is, between the time of his arrival at Helena, on December 28, and the election of Senator Clark, about one month later.

"I remained there till the close of the session. I was interested in several hills and kept sense of the servers and the several hills."

"The people of Montana—that is, the great mass of them—understood as well as I that the Supreme Court was biased."

In giving his reasons for this belief of his he said that the decision of the court in the matter of his demurrer showed to him. he said that the decision of the court in the matter of his demurrer showed to him that the court was not considering the case in conformity with the law and the evidence.

Mr. Campbell pressed the witness closely as to his reasons for considering the Conformity with the law and the sevidence.

Mr. Campbell pressed the witness closely as to his reasons for considering the Conformity with the law and the disbarment trial. "Senator Clark paid him for the disbarment trial."

to submit to the committee the statement of the bank account and memoranda of payments kept by Mr. Wellcome. Senator Chandler said he could not feel that he had done his whole duty if he did not insist upon examining such accounts of Mr. Wellcome and Charles W. Clark in so far

Counsel for the memorialists declared that they did not insist upon the production of the papers, but suggested to the committee that it might order the account. They would insist, though, that if the papers were introduced as evidence they should have the right to cross-examine should have the right to cross-examine the witness.

The witness of Senator Hoar, Senators are tired. Send me a case of say, three dozen have tried. Send me a case of say, three dozen have tried. Send me a case of say, three dozen have tried. Send me a case of say, three dozen have tried.

subcommittee to examine the papers and report to the full committee as to their

report to the full committee as to their relevancy to the case.

Senator Hoar asked: "Were you in anyway connected with the Capitol contest?"

"Only in the most casual way. My partner at that time, Mr. Carbett, was interested in behalf of Helena. I think he was not employed by Senator Clark, but took the part of Helena from patriotic motives."

Spring Valley, McPhecson Co., Kan., Jan. 10th.

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tained beadquarters and a lobby at Helena during the Senatorial contest. The agents of Mr. Daly did what they could to defeat

Tracing the \$30,000

Senator Chandler asked Mr. Wellcome about the \$30,000 which Whiteside turned over to the Legislature. He asked him If he would state his suspicion as to who of Mr. Daly's followers might have pro-vided that sum of money.
"Did you ever see this \$50,000 that was delivered over to the legislative commit-

'Yes, during the trial of my case.

'I never examined them. "I never examined them."
"Did you have any knowledge of how they came into Whiteside's hands?"
"I did not."
"Do you know whether Charles W. Clark

had anything to do with them?" "I do not."
"Did you furnish any of them to any-

body?"
"I did not."
"Your theory is that they were furnished
"Your theory is that they were furnished."

by some member of the opposite faction."
"That is the theory."
"Since the names of any persons whom you suspect in connection with that \$30,-060. Give your suspicion the widest lati-

"As a matter of suspicion I would not go farther than Mr. Daly."
"Then you have no suspicion as to who put this money into Whiteaide's hands except Daly himself?"

"No."
"Kindly suspect."
"Only Daly."
"Who representing Mr. Daly or belonging to the Daly faction, were there and may have been agents of Mr. Daly to furnish the money to Mr. Whiteside?"
"Mr. Tool, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Whiteside inke himself."

side himself." riod. He said that he considered as the said one in the matter of these bills as "Have you any theory whatever as to privileged relations between client and at-"Have you any theory whatever as to "I have no theory. I have never thought

"Think a bit of it now. The Clark ry is that this was Daly money.

A Question of Theories. "What is your theory about I "I would not go farther than Daly him-

"You have no theory that it was Mr. "No. I had no theory."
"But your theory was that it was the money of some wealthy man?"

"What is your theory as to how he got it frem Mr. Daly?"

it frem Mr. Daly?"
"That the money was handed to Whiteside by some agent."
"It is the agent I want to get at. What
other matters of legislation were you interested in at Helena except what you have
already mentioned?"
"I think there were others. I took a
passing interest in some other bills."
"State what amount of money, if any,
you converted for your own services in con-

you received for your own services in con-nection with any matters of legislation?"
"I received about \$5,000 from Hinds. I received a check from Senator Clark after the election." that is all the financial benefit which you

Mr. Campbell pressed the witness close by as to his reasons for considering the Supreme Court of Montana as a part of the Daly machine.

Senator Pettus insisted that it was a general rule of law that the fallure of a witness to testify in his own behalf abouid not be considered against him. Senator Caffery took the same position.

The Afternoou Session.

When the committee reassembled after the noon recess Mr. Faulkner asked the witness if he did not, when a witness before the grand jury of Lewis and Clarke county, testify that he did not know of the improper use of any money in the Clark Senatorial contest. Mr. Wellcome answered affirmatively.

Mr. Faulkner said that he was prepared to submit to the committee the statement of the bank account and memorands of

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